The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,099.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fo

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

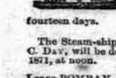
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov.	Leave Colombo	Nov.
„ Rutnagiry	22		Dec.
„ Vingoria	22	„ Galle	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	6
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ Pulse Point	11
„ Aleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
„ Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov.	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec.
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	2
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	5
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Linga	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay at noon on the 9th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), by which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 4 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 1½d. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Children under 3 years, Free. Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd. Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 7th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (1,686 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazgon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STRATHCLYDE, S.S.

NOTICE.—It has been arranged that this Steamer will load Home from Calcutta, leaving about the end of the present month. Intending Passengers should communicate AT ONCE with the Agents there, Messrs. PLAYFAIR DUNCAN and Co., who will afford any desired information.

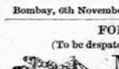
The fine new Steamship Stephenson has been substituted, particulars regarding which will be found in another Advertisement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEAD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSON, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez..... £30
Ditto to Liverpool £50
2nd Class to ditto £30

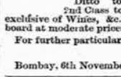
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.



THE magnificent first class full powered iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Adam, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via the Suez Canal), on JANUARY 10, 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

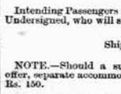
Intending Passengers should make immediate application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)



THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, S.S. effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on b ard, will be dispatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool .....£ 50
1st class to Suez .....£ 30
1st class to Malta .....£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
„ Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
„ Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, handsome Pier Glasses, Tucker's 12 and 8 Light Argand Chandeliers, a first-rate 8 Day Clock, a handsome English-built Buggy by Thorn, a Gitto Circular Glass fronted Miniature brougham, a ditto Picnic Carriage for 8 persons, &c., &c., at Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome H useho d Furniture, Carriages, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises rich Cut Wine Leaf Pattern Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Flatgware, such as a s up tureen, Cru t Stands, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, Loo Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Wardrobe, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by Black and Son.
One ditto ditto Buggy by Thorn.
One ditto ditto Picnic Carriage for 8 persons.
One Set Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.
One ditto ditto Single ditto
One ditto ditto Pair ditto
One Hunting Saddle with furniture and Bridle.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and Ebony Spoon Carved Blackwo d Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandelie s by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Hanchordas Mo rjee, the very v luable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, handsome Chandeliers, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Eur pe, the same comprises rich Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Plateda e, wario as Cruet Stand, Ice Pail, Liquor Frame, Toast Rack, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Plated 6 and 8 Light Chandeliers, a hand O gan, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SPELTER PAPER, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are inst uted to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, on account and risk of the concerned, the following goods saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Khodadin:—

A F G	4 Cases Umbrellas.
T U M C T	3 Casks Sal Ammonia.
G N	1-9 Case Spelter.
T & Co. I T S 2	Cases Ice Cutter.
H A W C	50 „ Paper.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the Custom Bonded Warehouse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 8th November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH., THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE VERY LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS,

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL,

AND

MRS. J. B. ASHETON,

IN BOMBAY.

AN ENORMOUS BILL!

AND

REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Upper Circle, Re. 1.

COMEDY! ENTERTAINMENT! AND FARCE!

At 9 p.m. the New and Amusing Comedietta, by Mr. W. B. Gill,

POBBLES'S PARTY!

First time of the Semi-Nautical, Operatical, and Perfectly Absurdical Entertainment of Wit and Humour, entitled—

ON THE BRINY!

OR

LAYS OF THE P. & O.!!!

The Scotch Surgeon!—the Stewardess!—the Irish Steward!—and the Nurse!

Popular Airs and Overtures will be performed during the Evening on the Pianoforte by Mrs. J. B. Asheton.

To Conclude with the Side-splitting Farce,—

A TWICE-TOLD TALE!

REMEMBER!

THE "GILLS" LAST NIGHT IN INDIA.

Doors open at 8; Entertainment to commence at 9.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 o'clock.

Seats may be secured, and Tickets obtained, at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

Mr. O. DEERING, Agent.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON the 5th of January 1872 will be published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of 32 pages, in demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary."

"The Indian Antiquary" is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Philology, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining countries, and will thus embrace a similar variety of subjects to the well-known "Notes and Queries," the plan of which "The Indian Antiquary" will to some extent follow.

Subscription (including postage), Rs. 20 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscribers' names will be registered on receipt of a remittance for six or twelve months' Subscription by the Manager.

All Contributions intended to appear in the Journal, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Editor, Mr. Jas. Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

All Communications relative to Subscriptions and business matters to be addressed to "The Manager of *The Indian Antiquary*, 8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay."

Agents.—Calcutta: Wyman & Co.; Bombay: Thacker, Vining, & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1871 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories and Dependencies thereto; and also by virtue of and by Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Assizery, for the trial of all Actions, Matters, Causes, and Suits, Offences, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Matters Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any wise concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 27th day of Oct. her 1871, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Undersigned are now prepared to issue POLICIES for SHORT PERIODS at 33 per cent. below the former rates. Terms in general have been modified and rendered more favourable for Insurers. For full particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1871.

THE UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and before it.—The Six Inday of November 1871.

G. M. STEWART, Liquidator.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—TENDERS for WEST HARTLEY COALS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of GOOD STEAM WEST HARTLEY COALS, for the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

Tenders will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

The Company will not assign any reason for not accepting any or the lowest Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Bombay, 6th November 1871. Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of MAHOMED NUTHOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased.

LALLJEEBHOY ALLYBHOY.....Applicant.

An APPLICATION has been made to this Honourable Court for a grant of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the above-named Deceased to the above-named Applicant. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 7th day of November 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, Bombay.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI. and of ABDOOL SUTTAR HAJEE MAHOMED, who was lately trading in Bombay in partnership with Abdool Latiff Caumoo and Jusuth Caumoo, under the name and firm of CUMMOO YACOOB, SONS, and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by HAJEE CADOO RAHIMTOOLA, a Creditor, praying for ADJUDICATION in INSOLVENCY, under the said Act, against the said Abdool Suttar Hajee Mahomed, verified by the Affidavit of Abdool Rahimtoola Hajee Cadoo, the Son and Manager of the said Hajee Cadoo Rahimtoola, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Sixth day of November 1871; and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Sixth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 6th day of November 1871.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, 6th day of November 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET,

POONA.

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Band, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Bands.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napo'eon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Firecguarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Heels.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Cashmere ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditt Walking.
Calf Cocquet spats, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Cloth Leggings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-sides Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto Boots.
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots an l Shoes, in great variety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will repeat for the sixth time

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER,

Their Hindoostanee Play of

KHOORSHED,

To be followed by

A VERY AMUSING FARCE.

NO HALF TICKETS ISSUED.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying Ladies, only will be admitted.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CHAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SNOXALL AND SPENCER'S

GYMNASTIC HORIZONTAL BAR.

Strong, light, portable, easily fixed, easily packed.

Cash, Rs. 26; Credit, Rs. 32.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINE CAROLINA SUN-CURED TOBACCO.

The delicate Flavour of this fine preparation meets universal approbation from Smokers.

Cash.	Box of 1 lb.	Credit.
Rs. 3.		Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra, use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen, from	Rs. 6-4	GOBLETS, doz., from Rs. 10-8	
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	GREEN Hock Glass, doz.	9-8
BISCUIT Jars, „	6-4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
SELSEY Vases, „	6-0	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers „	9-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Cup Jugs, „	6-4	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
COMPORTS, „	4-8	PICKLE Bottles, p ir	6-4
CREAM Jugs, „	3-0	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
CUTLARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	9-0	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
DECANTERS, Quarts „	10-8	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SUGAR casters, each	2-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	TANKARD Jugs „	4-8
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
FRUIT Dishes, „	10-8	WATER Jugs „	6-8
FRUIT Stands, „	1-8	WINE Coolers, dozen	12-0

Of first-rate material and workmanship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI. BUS.—SALAAM!

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The RATES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, SHOPS COTTON, &c., for the short periods, 1, 2 and 4 months, have been REDUCED from the 3rd instant.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LOST, a small white TERRIER DOG, brindle spots on head and one on body; answers to the name of "JERRY." Anybody bringing the same to Mr. FORREST, 8 Rampart Row, will receive Rs. 10 reward.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

શ્રી મેઘજી પરેમજી.

i. e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified:—

Shimoga	Kothi	13th November 1871.	
Saugor	„	27th „	„
Cowlidroog	„	12th December	„
Seringapatam	„	4th „	„
Hoonsoor	„	18th „	„

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2,000 Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VASSOMEREN, Captain,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
Wm. A. BAKER, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

REDUCED RAT

…E.

…T.

…Y AFTERNOON.

…, New French

…D STOCK LIST.

…NKS.

		Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
…	p. a.			
…	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
…	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
50	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New …	62½
500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue …	185
1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras …	1,400
250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China …	270
200	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
1,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L & C…	150
1,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank …	475

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London … …	At sight … … …	1s. 11 3-8 to 1s. 11 5/16d.
London Banks …	6 months' sight …	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits …	6 Do. do. …	2s.
Do. Documents …	6 Do. do. …	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta … … …	At sight … … …	104.
Do. … … …	30 days' sight… …	99.
Do. … … …	60 Do. do. … …	99.
Madras … … …	At sight … … …	100
Do. … … …	30 days' sight… …	99¼
China … … …	60 Do. do. … …	218

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 30th, Oct. to Saturday 4th Nov. 1871.

	Rs. A. P.
Wheel Tax …	4,159 12 0
House Rate …	4,943 13 2
Police Rate …	1,932 13 11
Lighting Rate …	1,932 13 11
Water Rate …	9,107 0 8
Hakalowe Cess …	3,129 7 9
Market Fees …	2,087 12 6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c. …	220 14 0
Miscellaneous Fees …	1,024 9 11
Fines and Penalties …	189 13 0
Town Duties …	11,847 10 1
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff …	2,000 0 0
Total Rs.…	43,316 8 11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th November, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 50 minutes.
Via Turkey, 6th November, 11-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 25 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 7th November, 1 P.M, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th November, 10-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 9 minutes.
Via Turkey, 6th November, 2-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 3 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 6th November, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 25 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Russia, 7th November, 1 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 57 minutes.
Via Turkey, one without date.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta … … …	5 7	0 11
,, Kurrachee … …	1 15	0 26
,, Madras … …	1 33	0 11

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th Nov., 10-38 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th Nov., 11-15 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th Nov., 10-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th Nov; 8-45 P.M. From America via Russia, 6th Nov., 8-45 P.M.; via Turkey, no date. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH NOVEMBER.

London…	Cotton … … …	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases … … …	£2 15s.
	Seeds … … …	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton…	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, …	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bale	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds … … …	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre…	Cotton … … …	No ship.
	Coffee … … …	
Overland…	Steamers … … …	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China …	Steamer Cotton …	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium … …	Rs. 265 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships …	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta …	Salt … … …	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 29 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius … …		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	General Beatty	Sword …	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Pericles … …	Cahill … …	Liverpool.
	Star of India …	Holloway …	Colombo.
	Sir J. R. Carnac	Baillie …	Coast and Goa.
	Patna (s) … …	Beyts … …	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kecrata Roodrin …	Nacoda … …	Cochin.

The steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH NOVEMBER.

From Liverpool.

Dallam Tower, 6 cases toys, H. O Tyrer.
Strathclyde, s, 8 boxes printing type, C. Macdonald & Co.

From London.

Roodee, 4 hhds plasseware, S. Shaw & Co.; 14 cases yellow metal sheets, G. Purshotum; 4 hhds ale, John Campbell & Co.
Dallam Tower, 20 cases papers, G. & A. Hoosen; 100 barrels cements, and 38 bundles iron tubs, S. M. Hukim; 18 cases hardware, and 5 casks confectionery, A. A. Raymon; 25 bales papers, H. G. Mahomed; 12 cases canes, A. Hussunally; 61 cases papers, John S. Elmore & Co.
British Monarch, 5 carts earthenware, K. M. Ramjee; 101 cases empty sodawater bottles, John S. Elmore & Co.; 59 bags corks, Nowrojee; 29 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases toys, R. Munchurjee; 320 boxes candles, H. B. Jeejeebhoy; 17 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases bacon, and 5 cases biscuits, G. A. Sons; 7 cases cochineal, G. Womersley; 4 cases butter, L. Noorden & Co.
M. M. Peter, 5 hhds ale, John Campbell & Co.; 10 hhds ale, P. S. Mendoca.
Jumna, 60 casks ale, C. Macdonald & Co.; 50 boxes soap, B. Shapoorjee & Co.
Orlando, s, 300 iron bars, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.
Redewater, s, 3 cases tobacco, E. Rasoolally.

From Glasgow.

Strathclyde s, 15 packages cooking stoves, J. Neuberg.

From Bordeaux.

Marie Gabrielle, 10 boxes champagne, and 200 boxes claret, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH NOVEMBER.

For Liverpool.

Victoria Cross, 40 bales cotton, C. Chapsee; 80 bales cotton, S. Ramchunder; 87 bales cotton, L. Ramdyal; 31 bales cotton, N. Suntockhund; 39 bales cotton, G. Chintaram; 15 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.
Eastern Belle, 60 bales cotton, M. Bhimjee; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales wool, V. Kukull; 200 bales cotton, M. Jugnath.
Surat, s, 30 bales wool, N. Soondurjee; 55 bales hides, and skins, H. E. Jetaker; 109 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee; 50 bales wool, D. Gorjee; 38 bales wool, N. Runchhrdass; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee
Sphinx; 38 bales cotton, L. Nursee; 60 bales cotton, W. Cumma; 30 bales wool, B. Girdhur; 22 bales cotton, S. Dagga; 55 bales cotton, N. Soondurjee.
Redewater, s, 200 casks cocoanut oil, H. B. Touch & Co.; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales wool, H. Thackersey.
Mongolia, s, 250 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales hides, A Mahomed.

For London.

Surat, s, 42 bundles hides, and 4 packages junadhgota, C. Nanjee; 322 pieces and 7 bundles E. teeth, H. S. H. Abdoola.
Orlando, s, 41 boxes hingula, G. H. Fazul & Co.

For Trieste.

Sphinx, s, 9 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For Odessa.

Surat, s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Surat, s, 32 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

For Suez.

Ganga, s, 3 cases indigo, H. Z. Abadia.
Surat, s, 190 bags pepper, B. Brothers.

For Shanghai

Orissa, s, chests M. opium, M. Manockjee & Co.; 30 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 15 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 16 chests M. opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 3 chests M. opium, H. Hurmoorkroy; 10 chests M. opium, H. Sirdarmull; 30 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy; 200 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail & Co.; 14 chests M. opium, S Nusserwanjee; 10 chests M. opium, H Rangoonll; 14 chests M. opium, G. Singanee; 14 chests M. opium, T. Gunaidass; 30 chests M. opium, ·. Bhatter; 10 chests M. opium, F. Amejiboy; 20 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail & Co.

For Shanghai

Orissa, s, 25 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebrum; 31½ chests M. opium, H. Narsingdass; 10 chests M. opium, R. Calooram; 35 chests M. opium, B. B Ichund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Bannerman, Major, 12 B Regiment N. I., on duty, from Mhow.
Carter, Lieutenant, 25th Madras N. I., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Dowden, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Swinton, Captain, 8th Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
White, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
England, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Palin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Native Infantry, to join, to Sattara.
Bateson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Umballa.
Phillips, Captain, Political Department, on leave, to Matheran.
Carter, Lieutenant, 25th Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Cannanore
Glen, Lieutenant, 2-10th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Welch, Ensign, 1-11th Regiment, on leave, to Surat.
Jackson, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Haldane, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance* … …	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, … …	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, … …	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, … …	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum … … … Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy … … … 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD, } With three Assistants.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN, } With Two Assistants.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN, }
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes … … Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class … … … 4 ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes … … 10 ,,
Music … … … … 10 ,,
Drawing … … … … 2 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACLEOD. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
J. PATON, } cretaries.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 … … Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 … … Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[RUMOURS ARE EXCLUDED, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLEARY—October 17th, at Witham, Essex, the wife of John Cleary, Esq., Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEPHENSON—November 4th, at Mahableshwur, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, Military Secretary, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—CAMPBELL—November 2nd, at Christ Church, Bankipore, by the Rev. E. Wheeler, William Charles Turner, Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Campbell, Esq.

DEATH.

TONNDORF—November 3rd, at Allahabad, after a long and painful illness, John Daniel Oswald, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs Tonndorf, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 17 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871.

IT is impossible to read without a feeling of amusement the furiously indignant leading articles, all with a strong family likeness to one another, in which the Government of India is upbraided with having at last, and once for all, exposed the true character of much of the wild talk that Anglo-Indian administrators have for years indulged in about the oppressiveness of the Income Tax. We are not concerned to defend this tax as faultless. In our opinion the limit of incomes on which it is placed has always been fixed too low; and we are not sure that a rough classification of the people, requiring them to pay fixed sums according to their trades and professions, would not be a less costly and irritating mode of raising revenue than the existing system of levying an assessment on the amount of each man's income. But to abandon direct taxation altogether in India, in deference to the shameless demand of practised agitators who have the means of making their wants known, would be to confess the incompetency of the Government of India to do equal justice to all its subjects; for the attempt to support the State on the land alone is simply an impudent assertion by the educated and wealthy natives of the great towns of a claim to have their lives and property protected at the expense of the cultivators of the soil. The Financial Department cannot hope to secure the goodwill of merchants and officials by setting its face against the adoption of this policy of confiscation, but it is better to act fairly towards all classes than to be praised in the Anglo-Indian newspapers.

In this Presidency we never hear of a case of corruption or oppression in connection with the Income Tax; and, when Sir William Muir states that, "in the course of a long service in India, "he has never witnessed anything approaching "the popular discontent created by the income "tax during the last two years," one cannot but suspect that this discontent found utterance because the natives of the North-West Provinces knew that their rulers hated the tax and would like to find an excuse for denouncing it. As we have often urged, all taxes are obnoxious to the taxpayers; and, if the Governor of Bombay would but declare freely and openly his opinion that the salt-tax is the most abominable mode of raising revenue ever sanctioned by a civilised Government, and would afterwards walk about in the streets of this city and ask what the natives thought on the subject, he would hear tales of distress caused by the trebling of the duty such as now do not reach the official ear. One of Sir William Muir's colleagues, Mr. Mayne, says very justly—"Any one who has any acquaintance "with the native character must know that you "have only to give subordinates on low pay the "power, and they will exercise extortion, op-"pression, and bribery on their fellow-subjects "to any amount." It is just the same, he adds, "with the Police, the Opium Department, "the Customs, the Revenue and Settlement Departments, but fortunately in these De-"partments checks of various degrees and "kinds have been introduced, and super-"vision is more feasible and practicable "than with the income tax." We doubt the correctness of this last qualification. In every Department it is merely a question of administrative efficiency. Look at the complaint which comes to us from Mysore, that the subordinates of the Revenue Survey Department exact half a rupee as a perquisite for every rupee of revenue, and that, "in addition to this heavy "exaction, the villagers have to provide their "tormentors with gram, grass, wheat, bread, "rice, ghee, and every necessary free of cost, "and, if they dare to hint at payment, are "kicked, cuffed, and slippered." Does not this picture match Mr. Inglis's description of the poor income-tax payers in the North-West, who pay one rupee as a bribe on every rupee paid into the Government treasury? All the cases of extortion mentioned by Sir William Muir and his colleagues bear out the charge of administrative inefficiency. The "only case" at Agra was that of an acting Tehseeldar, "who was subsequently dismissed "from Government employ on account of other "misconduct which was proved against him." So again, in Mynpoorie, and Mozuffernuggur, corrupt Tehseeldars took bribes freely till their general character for dishonesty became known, and they were removed from office. In these instances the superior native officers were the dishonest agents; but, as a rule, it was the clerks and peons of the tehseeldars who practised extortion, much of the work of assessment and collection being most foolishly left in their hands. Officials of the class of tehseeldars cannot be always counted on as honest enough to be trusted with such delicate work; but to allow any native subordinate to assess is to put a premium on corruption and oppression. Nothing could be more frank than this confession, by Mr. Reid, of the administrative mismanagement generally prevailing throughout the North-West Provinces with regard to the levy of the Income Tax:—"In the city of Bareilly the preparation "of the lists was entrusted to certain native "subordinates. Not a single complaint was lodged "regarding the preparation of this list. But "on the revising officer, Mr. Kaye, *locally* "*revising the list, going from house to house*, it "was discovered, and admitted by the peshkar, "that the preparation of the list in his case had "been entrusted by him to a chuprassee on Rs. 4 "a month, and this man had entered whom he "pleased, and left out whom he liked. Further "inquiry proved the assessment to be utterly "false." Now what Mr. Kaye did in this case at Bareilly is just what ought to have been done by competent officers in the first instance throughout the North-West Provinces. But the "chuprassees" seem to have been allowed, as a rule, to have it all their own way; and now the long-suffering Financial Department, when it loses patience at what is either the stupidity or the disloyalty of the local Government which overlooks such mal-administration, is accused of dealing unfairly with Sir William Muir because it suggests that the exceeding unpopularity of the income tax is due to no inherent bad quality in the tax itself, but to the perverseness and want of judgment of the people who administer it.

IT was, we believe, in the *Agricultural Gazette of India*, that a correspondent, hailing from Kumaon, deprecated recently in strong terms the plan of emigration from India to the Colonies, contending that the emigrants would not be likely to better themselves by the change. We have always held the opinion that much more might be made out of India than Europeans generally are disposed to allow, and lately, oddly enough, a certain class (or at all events some members of that class) in Australia seem to think that they can carry on their business better in India than in their own colony. A contemporary not long ago mentioned that some Australian horse-breeders had determined to start an establishment in India, that an application had been made to Sir Salar Jung for ground, and that 5 or 6,000 acres had been granted for a trial. The reason for this move is, we presume, the saving of the many casualties *en route*, and of the cost of passage money, with numerous other additional expenses thereby incurred. Like all other new projects, persons have not been wanting, who, merely for the purpose of saying something, are only too anxious to throw cold water on the scheme: they have "yet to learn that horses can be exposed for eight months of the year," that the game will be worth the candle, &c.; but they forget that this experiment is to be tried by experienced hands, not by mere tyros whose qualifications begin and end with the fact of their appointment to the Stud Department. These objectors do not remember that the men who now propose to breed horses in India have done so for years elsewhere, and that they are not likely to risk their hard-earned gains on any speculation without calculating first all the pros and cons, and without feeling pretty certain that their efforts would be crowned with success.

We have not had an opportunity of perusing any of the Government Stud Reports, if such documents are ever published, but we do not think we can be far wrong in stating that the studs are not a success, either in a pecuniary point of view, or in the costly remounts they produce; this, however, is the natural result of a Government institution, for these, somehow or other, never do pay. There is always something faulty in their working; the officers concerned have not enough interest at stake to make them put forth their best energies, and few, if any, have had any special training for the work. With the promoters and workers of the scheme under mention, the conditions would be different, as their livelihood would depend upon their exertions, and their previous knowledge of their work would enable them to perform that work with greater chance of success, and more cheaply. It will probably be found impossible to carry out the Australian plan of rearing and breeding in its entirety, but there must be some mean between our expensive stud system and the colonial method which can be carried out successfully in India, and we venture to say that we consider that the new comers will be able to compete on very favorable terms with the Australian settlers.

Should this experiment succeed, we may expect to find many other companies following the example; and, should this be so, it will open up the road to other enterprises to supply the wants created by the establishment of these private studs, and European labour will have a better chance than at present. We have yet to see what effect the introduction of the new section in the European Vagrancy Act of 1869 will have on the importation of Europeans from Australia. We do not imagine the horse-breeders will take at all kindly to the idea of finding return passages for their servants, and we may be sure that the Bombay Agents of the horse ships will be careful to avoid being mulct themselves; possibly, the establishment of these new studs may work favourably in removing the "prolific source" of loaferism to which we alluded a few days ago: that they ought to do so is obvious, that they will remains to be proved. It would be well that these new promoters should not expect much, if any, encouragement from our Government. Its apathy, not to use a harsher term, regarding all European enterprise in which it is not directly concerned, and from which it cannot expect to draw all the profits and honour, is notorious; and, sooner than allow its own attempts to be failures, it would willingly see all private undertakings snuffed out.

THE *Times of India* published yesterday a letter in which it was falsely alleged that a correspondent of the *Gazette* had been "the first to proclaim that Mr. Crawford had left Bombay without paying his debts." The conductors of the *Times of India* are not ashamed to print such a letter, though they must be well aware that our correspondent merely commented upon a statement which had appeared the day before in their own paper. That statement was to the effect that a creditor with a writ lay in wait to arrest Mr. Crawford at the Apollo Bunder, and that the Commissioner escaped his clutches by "taking Flight" from Colaba. The whole story, as we mentioned in the introduction to our correspondent's letter, is a fable, to which the *Times of India* disgraced itself by giving circulation. We know nothing, and wish to know nothing, about Mr. Crawford's private affairs. If he has really left this country in debt, after having been for six years in a position in which an unscrupulous man could easily make a fortune in a year, that fact is the best proof that could be given of his personal disinterestedness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR intends to stay a few days longer in Bombay. He will probably leave for Mahableshwur on Friday or Saturday.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab is expected to reach Lahore on Friday.

WE are sorry to hear that Major Smith, First Political Assistant in the Persian Gulf, has died suddenly.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the North-Western Provinces, after holding the Durbar at Moradabad, left that place at about 10 P.M. on the 1st, and arrived at 11 A.M. on the following day at Meerut, where he was the guest of the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay. His Honor left Meerut early on the morning of the 3rd instant, arriving at Allahabad late the same night.

"S.," writing to the *Friend of India* about the hydropathic establishment at Crieff, and the beautiful and varied scenery of the neighbourhood of that town, says—"So successful was the treatment in my case, in ten days, that I regret I could not give it more time. The chronic rheumatism has returned but once since I left, and then I routed it again by the wet compress, although all the violence of the hot-iron treatment, so familiar to the natives of India, had failed to dislodge it. I have little faith in excessive drinking of water, either cold or hot, and it is not insisted on at Crieff. Many an old Indian, whom I could name, has, after years of wasting service, ending in threatened paralysis, been renewed by the rest, the regimen, and the bathing of the water cure at which, when conducted in a sensible and not many-sided manner, as at Crieff, 'the whole life is one remedy,' as Lord Lytton says. Dr. Weiz, a Dutchman, applied the system, chiefly to fever cases, with great success in Batavia, and the bathing habits, which Anglo-Indians have at last taught the people of India, are an approach to it. I see no reason why, in hill stations where there is a plentiful supply of water, a modified hydropathic treatment should not be attempted in some special establishment, or why it should not be followed in every Anglo-Indian house with its large bath-rooms and numerous servants. I have seen no recent practical work on the subject, except a somewhat extravagant American doctor's, but Dr. Gully's treatises will be found useful if allowance be made for his water fanaticism."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE *TIMES* ON THE EXECUTION OF ABDULLA.

THE ARCTIC WHALING FLEET.

LONDON, 7TH NOV., 2 P.M.

The *Times* of to-day, in an article on the execution of the assassin Abdullah, deprecates the excessive sensitiveness of the Mahomedans of distinction in India, and urges a calm but rigorous application of the laws.

The American Arctic whaling fleet, consisting of 33 vessels, has been enclosed by ice, and has been abandoned. The crews escaped.

The New French Loan is quoted at 94·75.

Sir J. Duke Coleridge has been appointed to succeed Sir Robert P. Collier as Attorney General. Mr. G. Jessel, Q. C., succeeds Sir J. D. Coleridge as Solicitor General.

LONDON, 6TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 7 1/16d.

Consols for account, 92¾.

The Bombay Mail of the 14th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

Arrival from Bombay—Montrose.

MILITARY ITEMS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. W. LUARD is spoken of as likely to succeed Brigadier General Kaye, C.B., in the Mooltan command. General Luard was lately Assistant Adjutant-General at Meerut, and was much liked there.

THE 7-22nd and 4-22nd Batteries of Royal Artillery, and three companies of H. M.'s 104th Regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Ross, R. A., were to leave Allahabad for Deolalee on Monday night by special train.

THE 5th Northumberland Fusiliers will march from Nowshera on the 11th November *en route* for Delhi; and will be at the following stations, on or about the dates mentioned:—Rawul Pindee, 17th November; Jhelum, 24th November; Goojranwala, 2nd December; Lahore, 10th December; Camp Delhi, 13th December.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment paraded on Friday morning, when the corps turned out for drill at the following strength:—Colonel, 1; majors, 2; adjutant, 1; captains, 4; lieutenants, 6; ensigns, 4; officers, 18; sergeants, 29; band, 25; drummers, 20; rank and file, 290; total, 383. After marching past in quick time, the battalion was put through several manœuvres by Colonel Walton, who, at the conclusion of the drill, addressed the men, expressing his gratification at their turning out in such good numbers, and hoping that their zeal would not flag, as he had received a letter from Simla, stating that it was the intention of their Honorary Colonel, Lord Mayo, to inspect the regiment personally on his return to the Presidency. His Excellency had received with much satisfaction the first general parade state of the corps for this season, which Colonel Walton had forwarded to him. The commanding officer's parades will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays, the Friday drills being chiefly devoted to Light Infantry work.—*Englishman.*

IT is with regret we announce the death at Allahabad, on Saturday last, of Lieutenant J. H. Bewsey, late Quartermaster 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, as good and honest an old soldier as ever lived. The deceased commenced his military career in the late Bengal Horse Artillery in 1842, and passed with marked credit through all the non-commissioned grades, and again through the successive warrant grades of the Ordnance Department. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign, and subsequently to that of Lieutenant. From that year to the date on which he was stricken with mortal sickness, he performed his duties with zeal, cheerfulness, and great kindliness, gaining the approbation of his superiors, and the respect of all grades. He served in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at "Puniar"; in the first and second Sikh Wars, at "Moodkee," "Ferozshuhr" and "Subraon;" "Sadoolapur," "Chillianwallah," and "Goozrat;" in the mutiny campaign at "Chinhut," where he saved the life of his commanding officer, Major Bonham, whose gallant bearing at Secrora he has gallantly supported, on the native troops mutinying at that station; he subsequently served throughout the "Defence of the Lucknow Residency" and then at the "Defence of the Alumbagh," and finally at the "Re capture of Lucknow." He was decorated with the bronze star for Gwalior, and with three medals and six clasps for his other war services.—*Pioneer.*

AMERICAN PARAGRAPHING.—Some genius has invented the following manner of stating a fatal occurrence, the delicate way of putting it, and reads much better than to say, "He died in the most horrible agonies." We get the whole story, and our sensibilities are not unnecessarily shocked:—"A man in New Hampshire the other day ate 15 dozen raw oysters on a wager. The silver trimmings alone on his coffin cost 12 dollars and 35 cents—John Smith, in Nebraska, said he could handle a rattlesnake the same as a snake charmer. The churlishness of the undertaker in charge of the remains delayed the funeral four days. A circus rider in Texas tried to turn three summersaults on horseback the other day. The manager sent back to New Orleans the following day for another summersault man.——A man in New Jersey couldn't wait for the cars to reach the depot, and jumped off. His widow has sued the insurance company.——Few men would attempt to dry gunpowder in the kitchen stove. A man in Canada did, and got only family medicine. Any information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Macwhinnett, the other day, a man thought he could cross the track in advance of a locomotive. The services at the grave were very impressive.——A man warned his wife in New Orleans not to light fire with kerosene. Her clothes fit his second wife remarkably well.——A boy in Detroit disregarded his mother's warning not to skate on the river, as the ice was thin. His mother don't have to cook for so many as she did before."—*American Paper.*

THE CENSUS

WE have been requested to mention that the 21st February has been fixed as the date for taking the Census.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE following has been sent to us for publication:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th November.

To T. G. HEWLETT, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize you to conduct the duties of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay until further orders.—I have, &c.,

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th November.

Forwarded to the Clerk to Her Majesty's Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay for information.

H. E. JACOMB,
Under-Secretary to Government.

MR. CRAWFORD'S REPLY TO THE REPORT OF MR. HOPE'S COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28th October.

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, General Department.

SIR,—I have the honour, in anticipation of the orders of Government, to submit certain observations on the report of Mr. Hope's Committee, which I must, at the risk of appearing tedious, deal with in detail, and in the order of its arrangement.

2. It will be unnecessary for me to notice para by para in their order the first ten paras. of the report. I will take the statement at page 9, which works out the final position of the Municipality on the 31st December, and explain with reference to the preceding portions of the report, in what respect I differ from the Committee.

3. I premise, however, that I do not dispute the accuracy of the figures detailed in the appendices A and B (the balance sheets). I merely object to the mode of dealing with certain items, and contend that the results worked out at page 9 represent the financial condition of the Municipality in an unnecessarily unfavourable light.

4. In the first place, I emphatically dissent from the following dictum laid down by the Committee at page 3:—

"We consider, however, that this (real) property cannot practically be taken into account, or be of any avail, in an inquiry of the present nature, which deals with the Municipality in the light of a working body in full operation, and to be kept so, rather than that of a ruined concern, to be freed as far as possible from liability by the sale, for what it will fetch, of everything it possesses."

5. I contend that the possession of markets, scarcely even of water works, is not necessary for any working Municipality in full operation (many municipalities do not possess either), and that in estimating the financial position of this Municipality the value of the real property which has been acquired by the loans shown on the liability side, *must* be incorporated in the assets side. Such real property, moreover, yields an income equal to one-fifth of the total Municipal Revenue.*

* Income from Vehar Water Works, say…	Rs. 4,00,000
From Markets, &c. … … …	,, 2,00,000
	Rs. 6,00,0000

6. I am of opinion also, that in dealing with the "Drainage Fund" (page 5) the Committee should have debited the value of the Drainage Quick Stock, to the Drainage Loan. This Quick Stock, valued at Rs. 3,07,923, consists of drain pipes and cement (imported from England), bricks and other stores specially acquired for the purpose of carrying out certain drainage works, for which the House Rate Loan of 7 lacs was obtained in the market. The cost of these stores is therefore fairly chargeable to the loan, not to the general expenditure of the Corporation.

7. The result of adopting my view is as follows:—

	Rs.
House Rate Loan for Drainage works … … …	7,00,000
Deduct, amount actually expended on works since stopped… … … … … … Rs.	2 78,636
On Stores… … … … … … … … ,,	3,07,923
	5,86,559
Difference diverted for Markets … … … … Rs.	1,13,441
instead of Rs. 4,21,364 as stated by the Committee (at page 5, and on liability side of appendix B).	

8. It follows that the interest and proportion of sinking fund on the balance thus diverted to markets should only be credited to the Drainage Fund. This will amount up to 31st December to Rs. 45,080.

9. The liability to the Drainage Fund will thus stand as follows, viz:—

Drainage Fund. Principal* …

I would much rather be dismissed the service than stop a measure of such vital importance.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner."

22nd July 1871.

This is the spirit which actuated me throughout in this matter, and knowing what has been done, and the value of it, I *cannot* regret it.

The whole cost of this survey should, in my opinion, be debited temporarily to a suspense account, and hereafter charged to any work that may be undertaken.

Item No. 9.—Vehar Dams (Emergent).—*Rs.* 35,000.

48. The Bench sanctioned Rs. 90,000 for these repairs, the cost of which could not be accurately estimated beforehand.

The cost will have been about Rs. 35,000 more, and the Executive Engineer, Captain Tulloch, on the 25th July last, made an elaborate report on the subject to the Bench, stating the whole cost.

I do not consider myself in the least responsible for this excess. Had the cost of repairs amounted unfortunately to 5 lakhs or even 10 lakhs, it would have been my manifest duty at any personal hazard to have incurred the expenditure.

Item No. 10.—Police Grant withdrawn by Government.

49. It is needless to observe that I have no responsibility in respect of this item.

(The remainder of the reply will be published to-morrow.)

BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDENS.—These gardens were for the first time thrown open to the public yesterday.

POLICE CASES.—Last month 537 cases were disposed of by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.—The Dewalee holidays commence next Friday, and will terminate on Tuesday.

H. H. MULHARAO.—We learn that the Gaekwar has abandoned the idea of going to Nowsaree during the cold weather.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per s.s. Earl Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 A.M this forenoon.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—Mr. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received in all Rs. 12,491 for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

THE LATE SECOND MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. R. H. Showell, the late Second Magistrate of Police, leaves India by the mail steamer on Saturday next.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. H. P. Jacob, head master, Poona High School, has been allowed leave to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a Hindoo, employed on board the ship Roodi, fell from the bulwarks into a boat alongside, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT OF A SILVER CHAIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Yesoo Pandoo was sentenced to receive eight stripes, for stealing a silver chain from the person of a girl named Humloo.

A PICK-POCKET.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a Goanese named Samuel Phillips to receive ten stripes for stealing three rupees, at the New Market, from the pocket of one Francis Muri.

ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. R. W. Ravenscroft assumed charge of his office as Acting Chief Secretary to Government from the Hon. Mr. Chapman, on Monday, before office hours.

A PARSEE GIRL BURIED.—The other day the daughter of a Parsee died at Nusseerabad. There being no tower of silence at that town, she was buried at a place about five miles distant.

THE PETITION AGAINST MR. HOPE.—It is reported at Surat that the Government has returned the petition which was shortly presented against Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat, for the purpose of ascertaining the parties who signed it.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT SURAT.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the High School at Surat, which is in course of erection, will be ready in a month or so. It will be opened by H. E. the Governor in January next.

AN ALARMING PREDICTION.—A Brahmin astronomer at Surat has given out that there will be a severe shock of earthquake either in December or January, on the south side of Surat, and that a portion of the country on the west side will be buried!

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—This talented company give to-night a performance at their own theatre for native families. The drama of "Khoorshed, worth her weight in gold," which has been successfully performed on previous occasions, will be repeated for native ladies.

KATTYWAR HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Ghelabhai Maneklal Lalwala, B.A., Sanskrit tutor, Kattywar High School and Rajcoomar College, has been appointed first assistant master, Kattywar High School, provisional for the first year, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Angal.

ILLUMINATION IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Agiaries (fire-temples) of Muncherjee Bomanjee and Shapoorjee Sorabjee Cupawalla, the streets adjacent to the temples were illuminated. A large number of Parsees visited the Agiaries yesterday evening.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed William Lewis Masters and James Brown, two European loafers, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of using forged cheques for the purpose of cheating.

A FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of huts, situated at Boree Bunder, occupied by sweepers belonging to the Public Health Department. The chawl and a municipal chowkey were destroyed by the fire. A native woman received very severe burns and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

PARSEE LALLIES DANCING AT A BALL.—Our native contemporary the *Jam-i-Jamshed* calls upon the *Rast Goftar* to give out the name of the respectable Parsee gentleman the ladies of whose family attended a ball at Poona the other day. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is against the custom of allowing native ladies to attend balls; while the *Rast Goftar* is in favour of it.

MR. AND MRS. GILL play to-morrow evening for the last time, at Grant Road Theatre, as they are about to proceed to Australia. There will be an entirely new programme, and the prices of admission will be reduced. To-morrow a comedy and farce will be played, and also a new entertainment called, "On the Briny, or the Lays of the P. and O."

FIRE.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a godown of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's mills at Tardeo, by which some unservicable stores and also a part of the roof of the building were destroyed. The prompt measures taken by the workpeople and the police to put out the fire prevented further damage being done. The damage done is estimated at only Rs. 500.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo clerk, in the employ of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, by name Cassinath Rungnath, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against Mr. Baljee Crustnath, managing clerk to Mr. Khunderao, Dadajee Anundrao, and Cassinath Dhackjee, whom he charged with cheating and assault. The complaint of Cassinath is that on Saturday when he went to Mr. Baljee's house, the latter, by the assistance of the other defendants, applied on his moustache some kind of powder which destroyed it, and this had made him appear so ugly that he was obliged to stop at home for two days.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN ON HIS WIFE.—It will be remembered that on the 5th September last a Mahomedan named Peerbux Rahimbux committed a most murderous assault on his wife Khutija. It appears that on the morning in question the accused directed his wife to cook food for him, and whilst she was engaged in so doing, took a razor, and then made a violent attack on her, cutting off her right breast, nose, and fingers. She raised an alarm, when the police came and secured the prisoner. Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the accused was placed at the bar, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by means of an instrument for cutting, to his wife. Two witnesses were examined, and the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.—Dr. Lumsdaine has written to the Chairman of the Justices asking him to lay before them a proposal that they should contribute a sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the supplementing of the great census of the Presidency, which is to be taken next February by further details about the Presidency town alone—which details are expected to be of very great use to the Municipality. We quite admit the reasonableness of the demand. The thing is worth having, and twelve thousand rupees is not an extravagant sum to pay for it. But the question is whether the Municipality under the circumstances, which have now become only too well-known to us, has the wherewithal to pay for the thing. The question is an important one and deserves great consideration.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE Deputy Nazar, Venayak Vittal *alias* Bajaba, who was reinstated the other day, has resigned his post.—*Poona Observer.*

WE understand that the Ranee of the late Gaekwar Khunderao is expected to arrive in Poona after the Dewalee Holidays are over, and will reside permanently here.—*Ibid.*

RAO BAHADOOR MUDDUN SHRE CRISTNAJEE, who has been appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, will proceed to Bombay on the 14th instant to assume charge of his new office.—*Ibid.*

MR. E. T. RICHARDSON, the City Magistrate, who was specially appointed as Income-tax Collector, has resumed charge of his office from Mr. G. B. Reid, the 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate, after completing the special duty which was entrusted to him by Government; and we are glad to be able to state that without any unpleasantness on the part of the taxpayers, Mr. Richardson has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public.—*Ibid.*

THE HON. MESSRS. TUCKER AND ROGERS left for Bombay by the forenoon train of Sunday last. It is said that their attendance was requisite at Bombay to consider what measures are to be adopted regarding the threatened famine in Khandeish and in many other mofussil districts in the Bombay Presidency. The rise in the price of grain in the Poona city market is daily increasing, although between four and five thousand bags of grain are daily arriving here by rail, but as it is sent to Ahmednuggur and other districts, the rates are daily increasing. Large quantities of grain will arrive if the G. I. P. Railway Company will reduce their rates until the difficulty is over, and we hope that the Bombay Government is alive to all the necessary steps to be taken in the matter at once, before the tide will rise high.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

DULCHARAM SEWCHUND V. W. J. ADDIS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch appeared for the plaintiff, and moved that proceedings be stayed until further orders. Granted.

NENBAEE, WIDOW, V. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

This case was, by consent, struck out.

EBRAHIM SHAIK TYEB AND OTHERS V. FATMAHBEBEE AND OTHERS.

Instructed by Mr. G. S. Judge, Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mayhew for the defendant, instructed by Mr. H. E. Hope. By consent of parties the case was transferred to the long cause list.

GOOLAM MAHOMED CASSUMALY V. MOBLIDDHUR ADHOWJEE.

Mr. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Tyabjee said that on the 26th September last it appeared that the defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, and the case had to stand over. Mr. Gamble had been written twice to, asking him if he were willing to defend this suit, but no answer was made, and therefore the conclusion come to was that Mr. Gamble would not defend the suit. Rs. 13,000 was involved in certain mortgage accounts; the property had been sold for Rs. 10,000, and it was the balance that was now sued for. The only defence on the last occasion was that the property did not realise what it ought to have realised. The plaintiff asked for decree accordingly.

The defendant, in his defence, denied the sale of the house.

Mr. Tyabjee then desired to prove the sale.

His Lordship opposed this, and said that the denial of the defendant would necessitate the whole case being gone into. The best thing the plaintiff could do was to make the Official Assignee a party to the suit, and then transfer it to the long cause list. He also said that the plaintiffs should have proved their claim before the Official Assignee, who could have gone into the whole matter.

GOMA JADOJEE AND OTHERS V. CHAMPA PREMA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants, all Marwarees, appeared in person.

Mr. Mayhew said that the claim, which amounted to Rs. 21,459, was founded on certain signed accounts.

Champa Prema, for the defendants, admitted the debt.

His Lordship—I think they must be going through the Insolvency Court shortly, from the extreme readiness with which the claims are admitted. (Laughter.)

Certain arrangements were made in respect of accounts which did not relate to transactions previous to the death of one of the defendants in the suit, who was represented by his widow, and decree was given for the plaintiff, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 5th September.

NO APPEARANCE.

In the cases of Richard Latham and others v. Moora Sadeo and others, and Ambaram Hurgoviud v. Javerbaee, widow, no appearance was made for parties.

DHURNIDHURDAS SUCCARAM V. DALPUTRAM AWULRAM.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, appeared for the plaintiff. He stated that the defendant lives at Cambay, out of the jurisdiction of the Court. An order had been made on the defendant by Judge's orders on the 30th September, and a summons was sent to Cambay, but it had been refused, and returned. The claim was for Rs. 670 due to the plaintiff by the defendant on certain accounts adjusted in 1868, and acknowledged by the defendant in a letter of the 19th Oct. to be adjusted, and decree was therefore asked for that amount, with interest from the 28th October, the date of adjustment. Decree granted, with costs.

NO APPEARANCE.

In the cases of Lalljeebhoy Heeraz v. Mahomedbhoy Raysey, and Solomon Volkart and others v. Tulleckchund Manekchund, no appearance was made for parties.

MEGHJEE VEERJEE V. ASSARIA POONSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, advised by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, for the defendants.

Mr. Marriott said the suit was founded on adjusted accounts, and sought to recover Rs. 79,000.

The Advocate General contended that the son of the plaintiff had already signed an adjustment, whereby accounts were settled on a very different footing to that which was now being brought against the defendants. A considerable sum of money had been due to the plaintiff by one of the defendants, but an agreement was made whereby, instead of paying a sum of considerably over one lakh of rupees, that amount was settled for Rs. 41,000. That agreement was reduced to writing by one of the partners, and on the same day the son of the plaintiff signed the adjustment on which his clients were now being sued. He contended that the adjustment had been signed in fraud of the agreement.

Mr. Marriott said his learned friend's written statement was filed by only one of the defendants, Assaris Poonsey. This was a gentleman who had recently filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, but that petition had been dismissed. When this claim was brought for the large sum of Rs. 79,000, it was a great object for the defendant to obtain time, and the result of transferring the cause to the long cause list would be to defer the suit for a very long time. The alleged agreement that Mr. Scoble had suggested the present suit was brought in fraud of, was an agreement originally entered into, not between the plaintiff, as was alleged, but between one of the defendants, Jewras Megbjee, and the firm itself, and the plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with that arrangement. It was said that the plaintiff was aware of the transaction, but that the plaintiff denied. The document upon which the Advocate General partly relied in support of the defence seemed originally to have been written by Jewras Megbjee, which is the name of the defendant, not the plaintiff, but subsequently Jewras was struck out and the word "Verjee" added, which then made it appear to be the plaintiff's name.

His Lordship said all this had better be gone into in a long cause. As a short cause it might last two days.

Mr. Marriott said he proposed to call only one witness, and his evidence would be short.

His Lordship—You are only speaking for yourself, but it is likely a number of witnesses will be brought on the other side.

Some discussion ensued, and the case was transferred to the long cause list. Leave was given to examine in Chambers two witnesses for the plaintiff who were shortly about to leave the Court's jurisdiction.

HURNATH ROOPJEE AND OTHERS V. MEMON SALAY MAHOMED ALLY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs to claim Rs. 2,000 with interest due on a promissory note. The defendants appeared in person, and stated that they had made payments on account, to prove which they had several witnesses. As the Court was closed for the vacation, they thought there was no hurry, and, therefore, not being ready, they asked for time. For the plaintiff payment on account of the note was denied. The plaintiff's counsel agreed to consent to an adjournment, if defendants deposited Rs. 3,000 in Court. This they said they had no ready money to do. After some discussion, his Lordship allowed a week's time, on condition that defendants should pay Rs. 100 as plaintiff's costs of the day by 11 o'clock to-morrow. In default, decree to go against them.

THE undermentioned cases were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

JEEWAJEEE ESSAJEE AND ANOTHER V. FATMAHBEBEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Hope, for three of the defendants, moved that the case be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Judge, for the plaintiff, consented, as also did Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee for the fourth defendant. The suit was accordingly transferred to the long cause list.

TEZPAL SURDARMULL AND OTHERS V. GORDHUN RAMDYAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Junardhun Gopal, appeared for the plaintiff. No appearance for defendants

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000, the amount of a hoondie dated 13th December 1870. Defendants lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of Ramdyal Mowjeeram, and at Munsore under the name of Mowjeeram Ramdyal. The plaintiff's firm at Munsore purchased the hoondie for Rs. 2,000 from defendant's firm, and sent it to Bombay to be recovered from defendant's firm here. Before the due date of the hoondie, Ramdyal Mowjeeram died at Bombay and the shop was shut up. The hoondie was presented and refused acceptance. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs, and immediate execution.

PEROZEBAEE V. DINSHAW FRAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff appeared in person. Neither of the defendants, Dinshaw and Rustomjee Framjee Davar, appeared. The action was brought on two promissory notes for the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,480, besides interest. The plaintiff proved the claim on the notes, and the Court gave a decree for Rs. 2,845 for her, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

CULLIANDAS KIRPARAM V. TRECUMLALL GOLABRAM.

The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,137 on an adjusted account. The defendant, who appeared in person and admitted the debt, produced an extract from his schedule, in which the debt had been inserted. He presented his petition for the benefit of the Act a day previously. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 3,137, with interest and costs, with a stay of execution until further orders.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. PATNA, Captain Boyts, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

For Vingorla—Major Horey.
For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hallum.
For Cannanore—Lieut. Carter.
For Calicut—Mr. T. E. Taylor.
For Colombo—Mr. D. Mackenzie.
And twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. ORLANDO, 1,104 tons, Captain F. Dossor, sailed yesterday for London and Hull, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 210 cwt. of coir yarn, 6,755 cwt. of rags, 14,496½ cwts. of linseed, and the following passengers:—

For London—Mr. E. Allen, Mr. H. Glen, Mr. J. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. White, and family, Captain and Mrs. England, Mr. W. Nash, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. Stall, Mr. C. Henwood, Mr. W. Hay, Miss J. Cook and family, Mr. J. L. Nash and Master Powell, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Newport and two children, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Pinhey, and Mr. J. Lakin.

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST night these talented performers gave a round of characters in an entertainment they call "Flights of Fancy." Each of the characters was unique, and the wonder of the audience was how any two persons could sustain the interest for a complete evening so effectually. Mr. and Mrs. Gill will perform two nights further. To-morrow evening a special programme will be presented, and we hope a good house will reward performers who deserve so well. Certainly a night at the Grant Road Theatre just now is one of the most pleasing that could be wished for.

THE PUBLIC MEETING ON THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS.

THE public meeting called by the Sheriff in compliance with the request of a number of ratepayers and inhabitants was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, at half past four o'clock. For half an hour previous to the time fixed for the meeting, the approaches to the Town Hall were thronged by large numbers of natives, and the occupants of the houses in Elphinstone Circle were astonished by seeing a large crowd of Banians march in an organised body to the hall, with flags and banners waving, and preceded by a Portuguese band! Besides the banners there was a placard borne aloft on a pole bearing an appeal in Guzerati to the inhabitants to "come to the meeting and make their voices heard against the shameful municipal mismanagement." The hall had been arranged in the usual manner for a meeting—a table was placed in front of the orchestra, round which chairs were placed; but even before the meeting had commenced all semblance of order had vanished and each individual of the crowd which had assembled in the room tried to get as near the table as he possibly could. The result was that the chairs, instead of being used as seats, were made to act the part of pedestals from which to obtain a good view of the table and those round it, so that, as may be imagined, the struggle for good places and the noise was tremendous. As it was impossible to make the jostling crowd keep order, those of the promoters of the meeting who were present determined to get through with the business as well as possible under the circumstances, and on the motion of Mr. N. M. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, Mr. A. J. Macdonald was requested to take the chair. Besides the chairman, there were seated at the table Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Bodger, Mr. Major, Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, Mr. N. M. Wadia, and others. Mr. Macdonald opened the meeting with a short speech, and speeches were made by all the gentlemen who either proposed or seconded resolutions except Mr. Sheik Ameerooddeen and the proposer and seconder of the committee, but time prevents our giving more than the resolutions in to-day's paper. To-morrow we shall publish a full report of the proceedings. The meeting being so densely packed and uproarious, not one out of a hundred could hear the speeches—in fact, it was impossible even sitting at the table to hear a speaker more than few yards of—but copies of the resolutions to be proposed had been freely distributed, so that even those who were out of hearing even of the sound of the speaker's voice could cheer vociferously and intelligently when the motions were proposed. The following resolutions were carried, all of them without a dissentient voice:—

Proposed by Mr. A. J. MacDonald, and seconded by Mr. Lidbetter, "That in the opinion of this meeting the municipal affairs of the city of Bombay have been grossly mismanaged; that the recent inquiry into its financial condition ordered by Government has not been extensive enough; and that it is necessary to have a Commission of retrospective enquiry to scrutinise all income and expenditure of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came into force, to ascertain whether the income has been duly recovered, and credited, and expenditure properly incurred."

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, and seconded by Mr Sheik Ameerodeen, "That, further, it is the opinion of this meeting that the responsibility of this mismanagement and of its results, financial or otherwise, rests ultimately with Government, inasmuch as the Bench of Justices of the Peace, and the Municipal Executive Officers—by whose neglect, misapprehension, dereliction of duty, or misbehaviour, the said mismanagement has been directly produced—have been without exception the nominees of Government, and, as such, responsible to Government alone, irrespective of the views and wishes of the people and rate-payers."

Proposed by Mr. Javerlal Umiashunker, and seconded by Mr. Vishnoo Parashram Shastri, "That this meeting do humbly consider the Municipality entitled at the hands of Government to the pecuniary recompenses specified below, and that the reasons indicated in the specification, coupled with the fact that its finances have been reduced to an exhausted condition by the maladministration of Government agents and nominees, enhance this title to a considerate treatment of the Municipality into a right or strictly equitable claim:—

"1. Remission of all payment on account of the Vehar Water Works over and above the amount they were worth at the time of being made over to the Municipality—the cost of construction having been enormously raised by the faults or misbehaviour of Government servants, avowedly acting throughout under direct Government supervision.

"2. Exemption from any liability to contribute towards the cost of the overbridges, the obligation to provide the same appertaining only to the Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company, who were the gainers by the arrangement, which rendered the construction of the bridge necessary.

"3. Credit for amount of the one per cent. Income-Tax proceeds—the same being required by law to be appropriated for local reproductive works within the town and island of Bombay, though the purposes to which that local contribution has been actually applied are imperial or pertaining to the mofussil.

"4. Credit for a share in the proceeds of the 'Land Sale Fund' as naturally belonging to the city.

"5. Promise of Government contribution towards the current expenditure of the municipality to the same extent as may be the case with the Calcutta and Madras Municipalities—there being no reason why Government should be exempted, especially as the expenses on account of the Municipal police, the last municipal charge borne by Government have been transferred to the Municipal treasury, and a large quantity of rate-paying property (at Colaba and elsewhere) has been transferred from private owners to the Imperial and Local Governments."

Proposed by Mr. J. Bodger, and seconded by Mr. Mooljee Thakersey, "That in the humble opinion of this meeting the above adjustments of accounts, together with the following alterations, besides other changes in supersession of Act II. 1865, are very necessary to place the municipal affairs of Bombay in a sound position for future administration, and this meeting believes that if these concessions are granted, and these measures are carried out, any future collapse of municipal administration in Bombay will be impossible:—

"1. Reductions in the scales of salaries and expenditure.

"2. Transfer of the Department of Controller to the Accountant General.

"3. Introduction of the representative principle in the constitution of the Town Council, or whatever else may be the name of the body to whom the management of the Municipality is to be entrusted."

Proposed by Mr. Vassuntrao Balmakund, and seconded by Mr. Tricumdass Veljee—"That a Committee, composed of the gentlemen named below, together with the Chairman, be appointed to embody these resolutions a suitable memorial, and to submit it respectfully to Government with reference to the ratepayers' two previous petitions of June and August last on the same subject—

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Bodger, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Mooljee Thakursey, Mr. Ramdas Bhanjee, Mr. Tookaram Tatia, Mr. Shamsodin Tyebjee, Mr. Atmaram Jagunath, Mr. Javerlal Umiashunker, and Mr. Hanshunkar Balkrishna, with power to add to their number.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

THE annual exhibition held at the above useful institution for the distribution of small prizes to those who excelled in competitive gymnastic exercises and feats of strength, took place yesterday afternoon at the gymnasium premises on the Esplanade, opposite the Sailors' Home. The Parsee New Year's holidays were in former years selected for an exhibition of this character, but as the monsoon interfered with the sports, the committee of the gymnasium chose the anniversary of the inauguration of the fire-temple of Hormusjee Wadia, which occurred yesterday, as a more favorable opportunity. The gymnasium shed and compound were decorated with flags and streamers of various colours, and a good band discoursed sweet music during the interesting proceedings of the evening. The committee had issued tickets of admission of one rupee and half a rupee each in order to improvise a fund for the prizes as well as to defray the expenses incidental to the exhibition. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee, Kaikhosroo Nowrojee, and Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, had been selected to determine and award the prizes in the different branches of exercises. The prizes were open for competition to pupils of the gymnasium as well as to others unconnected with it; and among the latter were several sepoys of the 19th Regiment, who, by the kindness of the commanding officer, were specially permitted to compete. We were glad to notice that several European officers took a pleasure in being present on the occasion and watching the exercises and feats of strength performed by their men, one of whom won the highest prize of fifteen rupees for a clever feat of swordmanship. The exercises consisted mainly of—1, lifting heavy weights; 2, high jumping; 3, evolutions on a vertical pole; 4, swordmanship; 5, whirling round the body sticks and strings with weights attached to each end; and 6, wrestling. In the first division, four prizes, aggregating Rs. 23, were awarded for lifting up from the ground an iron ball of 5½ maunds; lifting up weights of one maund and two maunds each in both hands; and hanging with the head down and lifting up a weight of 5½ maunds. In high jumping, several difficult exercises were performed, and nine prizes, making in the aggregate Rs. 38, were awarded to the most successful competitors. Only one prize of 5 rupees was awarded for exercises on the vertical pole. A prize of Rs. 15 was carried away by a regimental sepoy for a clever feat in swordmanship. He put four lemons on the ground in the form of a square, upon which was placed a small tray filled with water, and he cut through all the lemons without ruffling the sand or spilling the water in the tray. In the next branch of exercises, namely, playing with sticks and strings with weights at the end, only two small prizes were awarded. The chief feature of the amusements was wrestling, to which the largest number of prizes were allotted, and in which the performances of little urchins added considerably to the hilarity they afforded to the spectators. In all about fifty prizes, making an aggregate of about Rs. 250, were awarded. The committee of the institution, we think, deserve great credit for providing annually such a fund of public amusement; while the physical development of native boys, in the promotion of which they have been instrumental, is a branch of education of so much importance that they may be considered fairly entitled to the thanks of the community.

THE CEREMONIES AND FESTIVITIES AT THE KOLAPOOR ADOPTION.

THE following interesting account of the ceremonies attending the adoption of a successor to the Kolapoor gadee was placed on the table of the Editors' Room yesterday:—

On the evening of the 12th Oct., a telegram was received by the Political Agent conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to the adoption of Narrain Rao, son of Dinkar Rao Bhoslay Sawurdikar, as son and heir to the late Raja, agreeably to the wishes expressed by the family of the deceased Prince. The news was immediately communicated to the Palace, from which the "sugar of joy" was distributed that very night throughout the town, and elsewhere, in token of delight. Letters of summons were at once issued directing the attendance of the Kolapoor feudatory Chiefs, Sirdars, Mankurees, and leading officials at the approaching Dussera, which was fixed on as the auspicious time for the adoption to take place, and invitations to be present on the occasion were sent to the Chiefs of the Maratha Country. The giver and receiver of the child having duly fasted, by proxy, on the day preceding the adoption, and the father having been formally asked for and having formally consented to give up his son, the latter was, on the morning of the 23rd Oct., conducted to the Palace in State, accompanied by his father. The Rajah elect was then anointed and bathed, after which the *punya wachan* ceremony was performed, by which the presence of Gunputti and the tutelary deities was invoked. The *hom*, or sacred fire, was next lighted, after which Dinkur Rao Sawurdikur signified by pouring water on the hands of Tara Baee, the senior (*i. e.*, first-married) widow of the late Raja that he made over his son to her. She then went through the action of *mustakawaghrena* (literally "head-smelling"), by placing her face on the boy's head at the spot where the sutures of the skull are not joined at birth—an action of mystic significance which is considered tantamount to bringing forth the child to whom it is done. After this the boy was placed in the lap of his new mother, who fed him for the first time with sugar, and the name of Sivajee was bestowed on him with the consent of all the members of the family.

This part of the ceremony was witnessed by the Political Agent and his Assistants, who had come to the Palace for the purpose, and who remained in the large hall with the Chiefs and officials of the State, and the Chiefs of Phulton and Meeraj, while the prescribed ritual was being gone through.

The Ranee and her newly-adopted son were then taken before the image of Amba Baee, in the Palace, after which the boy was taken to the Dowager Ranees, each of whom repeated the ceremony of putting sugar in his mouth. On his return, his mother seated herself again with him in her lap, and the Rajah's titles were proclaimed by the Chobdars, after which he took his seat on the gadee, and received the homage and offerings his Sirdars and Mankurees and the presents of the Chiefs of the S. M. Country, one of whom, the Rajah of Meeraj, was present on the occasion. The Rajah then advanced into the body of the hall, and took his seat by the Political Agent, shortly after which pan and sooparee, &c., were distributed in the usual manner, and the Durbar broke up. The Rajah then proceeded through the crowds of mendicants, to whom alms were being distributed in honor of the occasion, to the temple of Amba Baee.

On the evening of the same day, at 5 o'clock, a full-dress Durbar was held at the Residency for the reception of H. H. the Rajah, who came in State, and was received with the honors due to his rank. A guard of honor, composed of one hundred men of the 17th Regiment N. I., with the regimental colors, and drums and fifes, was drawn up to salute him on his arrival and departure. The Durbar was attended by all the gentlemen of the station, together with the Sirdars and chief officials of the Kolapoor State, to whom the Political Agent formally announced the adoption and accession of the Rajah, expressing, at the same time, the pleasure it gave him to do so, and the earnest hope he entertained that His Highness would, as he grew up, follow in the footsteps of his adoptive father, Rajaram Maharaj, whose loss had been so deeply lamented by all classes.

The Chief of Meeraj was at the same Durbar invested with the administration of his estate, and was presented with the poshak, or honorary cloths, sent by Government to be given to him on the occasion.

On the evening of the 24th October, a grand display of fireworks took place on the bank of the Panchgunga river, where tents had been pitched and seats placed for the accommodation of the Rajah, his Sirdars, and the ladies and gentlemen of the station. The fireworks, which were admirable, were made for the occasion by some of the employés in the military department of the State, and were shown to great advantage by the position selected for the display.

The greater part of the 25th was spent by the State officials at Kolapoor in distributing alms in honor of the occasion to mendicants. About Rs. 5,000 were distributed in this way to upwards of ten thousand persons. In the evening there was a reception at the Residency, which was attended by the Rajah and his chief Sirdars and officials, who seemed to enjoy much looking at the pictures, toys, &c., which were displayed for their amusement.

On the 26th October, a great feast was given by the Rajah to the Sirdars and others, and with this entertainment the festivities of the Rajah's adoption concluded.

THE CULPABLE HOMICIDE BY A PARSEE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday, Bhickajee Dyabhoy, late proprietor of the Elphinstone Hotel at Mahim, was placed before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having, on or about the 28th October, most brutally assaulted a Mahomedan named Isoof Gaekwar, in consequence of which he died. We have already published the particulars of this case before the Coroner. The two Parsee servants in the employ of the prisoner were examined, and the prisoner was remanded to jail till Thursday next.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia Fire Temple, a large number of Parsees visited the temple early in the morning. Taking advantage of this occasion the trustees of the fund, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, issued circulars among the Parsees of Bombay with a request to be present at the temple with the object of doing something for the relief of the distressed Persian Parsees. Accordingly about three or four thousand Parsees assembled at the temple at about 9 a.m.

After the *Jussun* ceremony was over,

Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee Sunjana, the Parsee Head Priest in Bombay, addressed the meeting in a most pathetic speech, pointing out to them that they were enjoined by their religion to assist the poor and needy.

Mr. Bomansha Cowasjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, who takes much interest in assisting his countrymen, then read a lengthy report in Gujrathee, in which he gave an account of what assistance he had received from the Zoroastrians for the relief of his distressed countrymen.

Mr. Ardashir Dosabhoy Moonshee, the well-known Persian scholar, also addressed the meeting.

Several lists were circulated among those present, and a considerable sum was subscribed on the spot.

THE ADEN ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH NOVEMBER.

The Political Resident at Aden, No. 129—872, dated the 8th June 1871.

Submits the Administration Report of the Aden Settlement for the past official year, 1870-71.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this report should be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India, and to the Chamber of Commerce. Copy should also be placed on the Editors' table.

2. The relations with the tribes in the interior during the year under report have been satisfactory. On several occasions the influence of the Political Resident has been successfully employed to prevent inter-tribal quarrels, and the result has been a marked increase of trade, while supplies from the interior have been unusually abundant. The question regarding the removal of transit duties along the routes to Aden has occupied the attention of Government. These routes pass through the territories of different independent tribes, and Major-General Tremenheere has been requested to submit a scheme for dealing with the matter as a whole; otherwise it might happen that the removal of duties by one tribe would only enable others to increase their exactions. As the levy of these dues is unpopular, and by some tribes held to be contrary to religion, it is hoped that the negotiations of the Political Resident may prove successful.

3. The Military Department should be asked, with reference to paragraph 55, whether an intelligent guide can be spared from the Quartermaster General's Department to accompany the Aden troop on its movements with a view to mapping the districts adjacent to Aden.

4 As shown by the Political Resident, it is highly desirable that an armed steamer should be available for service at Aden, to be despatched at once to the scene of any ship-wreck which may occur on the Somali or Arab Coast. When this can be done the local Chiefs can be made responsible, while their hands are strengthened when they desire to restrain pillaging by their people. This question should be referred to the Marine Department for consideration, and on receipt of their report the Government of India will be addressed.

5. Copies of this report should be transferred to the various departments of the Secretariat for consideration of the matters in which they are concerned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL LOWE'S court-martial is now over; one of its members, Colonel W. Hamilton, has returned to Ferozepore.

MAJOR PASK, on his return from England, will officiate as Commissioner of Jullundur Division for Mr. Brandreth, from 10th December to 10th March, and Lt.-Col. Mercer will remain at Kangra for at least that time.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND, with his Establishment, will leave this for Kotree by special train on the morning of the 9th instant. Sir William Merewether will remain at Hyderabad for a few days, after which he will proceed to Upper Sind. Mr. Wyllie will arrive here in time to accompany the Commissioner on tour.—*Sind News*, Nov. 2.

COMMERCE AND THE DOORGA POOJA HOLIDAYS.—Toulmin says business was resumed in Calcutta on Monday, the 30th ultimo, after holidays of seventeen days' duration. These annual Doorga Pooja holidays are a great hinderance to business, especially in a large sea port like Calcutta, and sooner or later they must be abolished. Between the 11th and 30th ultimo cotton, jute, and saltpetre, were the only staples in which any transactions of importance took place.

MATTERS (says the *Madras Athenæum*) seem to have come to a dead lock with regard to the Neilgherry Branch Railway. The Madras Railway Company ref

THE HON. MR. BOURKE IN CASHMERE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Calcutta *Daily Examiner* gives the following account of the reception of the Hon. Mr. Bourke at Srinuggur:—

"Mr. Bourke spent some six days in seeing a large portion of Moraj. He arrived at Srinuggur on the 28th, and has taken up his quarters in the Residency with Mr. Girdleston. Every mark of respect and gratitude was shown on the part of the Maharajah's Government. The Governor of Kashmir was himself in attendance. Last evening the Shalamar Garden was illuminated in honour of Mr. Bourke's visit. In the day time he visited Sher Gadhi, the Kashmir Government house. In the evening about 7 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Girdleston and the Maharajah's vakil, he arrived at Shalamar. Vizier Punnoo, an exemplary, energetic native statesman, was awaiting his arrival at about half a mile from the garden. Altogether there were only six gentlemen and one lady. At the entrance of the house were a few men in the disguise of boasts and wild animals, who were performing to the amusement of the crowd. Here, the Oudh traveller, Pundit Shew Narayan, was introduced to Mr. Bourke, and other gentlemen, by the Resident. After this the party came into the Shalamar room, once so much enjoyed by the Mogul Emperors of India. In front of the hall there is a large fountain where a large number of fawaras (jets) were at work. Tea was supplied to the guest, and fireworks exhibited. After this Mr. Bourke left the garden, and accompanied by the Resident and the Vizier went to his quarters in the Residency. I think the Maharajah's Government was successful in pleasing the Viceroy's brother. There was one deviation from the established rules, viz., that of having dancing party. This was very prudently refused by Mr. Bourke, and so was very good for the credit of the European visitors, the idea of whose morality and social enjoyments is very low among the natives of this country. Mr. Bourke will leave for Peshawur on Thursday next. The Governor of Kashmir, who alone, I believe, has had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Bourke, has been praising the civility and excellent manner of Mr. Bourke in very high terms."

ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—If those ladies who have time on their hands wish to do good with it, there is a wide field for them in the bazaars and other parts of this town (and elsewhere also I believe) for the exercise of their benevolence among poor women, both European and Eurasian, who have fallen into bad habits from want of employment, or other causes, without encroaching on the ground occupied by teachers. Teaching is one of the very few ways by which a female, who has to earn her own living, can do so; and by teaching children *gratis* as I suppose "An Indian Lady," whose letter I see in your issue of Saturday last, proposes to do, she and her sister benevolent ladies would help to shut out a still larger number of her own sex from a useful employment, which it requires a special training to pursue to good effect. Besides, there are few clerks or railway *employes* so poorly paid that they cannot, with good management, pay for their children's schooling; but where from sickness, an unusually large family, or any other cause, a person of small means finds it difficult to educate his children, it would surely be better for "An Indian Lady" and others to give a rupee or two a month to assist the various funds that in Allahabad at least take over such cases, than make still narrower the already *much too* narrow sphere in which women can keep themselves from starvation. There are Sunday schools also, where, if ladies have special gifts for teaching, they may exercise them; and it will take a good deal of their time on week days to prepare a Sunday school lesson carefully. There tired professional teachers, who are tied to their work during the week, will in most cases gladly make way for amateurs, so that they themselves may have a little rest.

CONOSCO.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEARL FISHERY OF SIND.

PROBABLY a brief history of the Sind Pearl Fishery—such as we have been able to obtain from official records—will prove of some interest to our readers. In the salt-water inlets along the entire sea coast of Sind, a thin shelled variety of the oyster exists, producing seed pearl. It is most frequently found on mud banks left dry at low tides. The pearl is of little value when compared with that produced by the Ceylon and Persian Gulf fisheries, the price of the latter ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, whilst the former seldom realizes more than Rs. 25 a tola. From the supposition that it possesses invigorating powers, it is used here chiefly as a medicine. The larger grains are occasionally made use of as personal ornaments; the smaller ones to intermix with the valuable Bahrein pearls, in which manner they are kept in bags by the Bombay merchants, as a means of preserving their lustre. In 1862 the fishing was again sold by auction to Mr. Coates of Ferozepoor—an enterprising and energetic European—who set to work earnestly, making use of dredges which had never been in operation before. It is evident that the fishing must have proved remunerative, Mr. Coates having subsequently offered Rs. 10,000 to have it continued to him for a further period of four years. Government accepted the offer. Mr. Coates is said to have derived but very little profit from the second lease; but this circumstance is ascribed by general consent to his having had some dishonest servants about him. From what we learn, the authorities in the province seem to have taken no action in farming the pearl fisheries after the expiration of Mr. Coates' lease; and we were not a little startled when we heard the other day that it is a common practice at present amongst most of the fishermen to help themselves to the oysters and dispose of the pearls in the town. There seems to be so much of probability in the rumour, that it would be well for the Collector of Customs to set about and make the earliest and strictest possible enquiries as to whether the pearl banks are really being tampered with. We cannot bring ourselves to understand why this source of revenue is being neglected.—*Sindian.*

THE VANINGEN AFFRAY.

AT the Madras Criminal Sessions, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Holloway, Frederick Henry Richard Lambart, and Edward Bowater McInnis, pleaded *guilty* to an indictment charging them; the former with criminal trespass, assault, and intentional insult, and the latter with abetting the offences of intentional insult and assault.

His Lordship asked Mr. Miller whether he had any observations to make before sentence should be passed on the prisoners.

The learned counsel then, on behalf of Mr. Lambart, urged that nobody was more sorry for what had occurred than Mr. Lambart. The prisoner, considering his position, had already suffered a good deal both in mind and body. Mr. Miller hoped that the Court would not look upon the act of indiscretion which Mr. Lambart had committed with undue severity, and that the Court would inflict only a fine. Mr. Lambart was already under military arrest, which, considering his position, was in itself a severe punishment. Mr. Miller lastly called the attention of the Court to the consequences that were likely to result if Mr. Lambart were imprisoned even for an hour. With regard to Mr. McInnis, Mr. Miller urged that he had been influenced in what he had done by commissioned officers, and he begged that the Court would take this circumstance into consideration in dealing with the prisoner.

Mr. Mayne, though not quite agreeing with Mr. Miller as to the gravity of the offence with which the prisoner, Mr. Lambart, was charged, was of opinion that Mr. Lambart, considering his position, had undergone a good deal of suffering in mind and body, and he therefore did not oppose Mr. Miller's application that the prisoner should be fined only.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon Lieutenant Lambart, observed that he was very sorry to see him, who held a commission in one of Her Majesty's regiments, in the position in which he was placed. Mr. Lambart had no right to take the law into his own hands, and had laid himself open to very severe punishment. Under all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship thought that a fine of Rs. 500 would be sufficient, and ordered that the prisoner should pay that amount.

With regard to Sergeant McInnis, his Lordship was very sorry to see him where he stood, and taking into consideration that he had been induced to do what he did by the influence exercised over him by commissioned officers, his Lordship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

As there was no other case to be disposed of, his Lordship thanked the jurors, and released them from further attendance.

THE SOLAH TOPEE.—One of our contemporaries, equally remarkable for its wide circulation and profound erudition has lately related how in Lahore Mr. Bull, the secretary of the municipality, was severely struck by a Solah Topee, and though severely injured was in a fair way of recovery. Anglo-Indians must have chuckled over the paragraph, and persons unacquainted with the language must have marvelled whether a Solah Topee was a Thug, Indian assassin, any individual of an Oriental tribe, or even a relation of Tantia Topee, who gave us so much trouble in the great mutiny. A Solah Topee, however, is nothing more bloodthirsty or murderous than the pith hat or helmet commonly used by Anglo-Indians to protect their heads from the too fervid rays of an Indian sun! The story reminds us of a similar mistake made by a noble Lord who, desirous to give eloquent terms an Indian battle, electrified his hearers by stating that, at its close, "the Lancers and Cuirassiers, rushing from the hills, bore away the dying and the dead," the absurdity being a sort of movable bed or litter, which always accompanies a regiment on its march to convey the sick and wounded.—*Globe.*

RAIN CYCLES.

WE extract the following from an article in the *Madras Times*, on rain cyles:—

"We may say that the lack or abundance of rain in each year may now be foretold with a considerable approach to accuracy. At present the tables are not so complete, as far as we have seen them, as to enable us to learn what proportion of rain may be expected to fall in each monsoon. But the gross fall may be approximately known. It was expected by those who have given attention to the matter that there would be a heavy fall both this year and the last, and as yet the expectation has not been disappointed. The fact is that observation has shown that the rain-fall is thrown by natural causes into cycles of abundance and scarcity. The length of the circle is about thirteen years. With variations, whose laws may be discovered by closer study of the tables and diagrams, there is a uniform recurrence of years of drought and years of abundance within this limit; and, subject to the variations just referred to, there is a gradual ascent to abundance and then a gradual descent to drought. It would be most beneficial to the country if Government could set apart some competent person for a while to the task of analysing the tables and discovering the periodic laws which rule not only the maxima and minima, but also the subordinate variations. We say it would be beneficial, if properly and wisely attended to, because it would be an enormous benefit to ryots to have some sort of knowledge, accurate of course, of the weather they might expect, especially in years when abundance is anticipated. As matters stand now, half the benefit of the petty monsoon is always lost; because the ryots dare not stake much on the chance of rain, seeing that it so often happens that very little falls.

"We are now near the period of the maximum, and abundance of rain has secured abundance of food. Prices have been lower during the past eight months than during the equal period for the last fifteen years or so. The pressure of the Government rent on the ryots is very heavy, and in the midst of plenty there are ominous and unusual complaints. If the ryots could only pay in kind, as they once did, their happiness would be ensured, for the land has given most bountifully of its increase. But the kist must be paid in money, and just now money is very scarce in agricultural districts. Every market in the mofussil is drugged with grain. Everywhere the ryot's fields have produced more than he and his family can consume; but this very fact makes buyers scarce. The kist five years ago represented a tenth part of the crops, now, in spite of abundance, it absorbs a sixth or even more of the produce. Writers like Mr. Knight of Bombay, and the hundreds who believe, and rightly, in the doctrine that the Government share of the produce of the land should advance with the times, are taken by surprise. Their favorite, and true, argument that prices have doubled during the last twenty-five years, and, with them, the real value of the land, has slipped through their fingers in this presidency; for prices now will scarcely reach the old average. We are convinced that both fact and theory are in favor of the argument against the permanent settlement, but it must not be lost sight of that rain cycles carry with them price cycles, and that if the Government would be prudent no average of prices should be trusted that does not include a whole cycle. No price average can be accurate that does not cover thirteen years. On the other hand, a twenty years average may be very delusive, although it covers a longer period. If it include two maxima of rain-fall, it will cover two minima of price, and, therefore, be below the true mean. If it include two minima of rain, it will contain two maxima of price, and give an average in excess of the true mean. An accurate mean of prices should cover complete cycles, either thirteen years or a multiple of thirteen."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 7th October 1871.

WELL, with all our misfortunes, we *are* still gay here. The grave name of Polignac will be a stepping stone to descend to foolish stories from serious politics. Ill as things go, they are still marrying and giving in marriage in Paris. Prince Polignac has recently given his heart and hand to Mademoiselle de Bagneux. On the afternoon of the ceremony the happy couple started for Dieppe to spend the honey-moon, but after passing Rouen the line of railway bifurcates, one branch leading to the town first named, the other to Havre de Grace. When the Prince reached the junction, he found he would have two hours to wait for the Dieppe train, and as it was growing late, he considered it would be better to keep his seat and go on to Havre. People sometimes gain by delays, so it happened to the Prince and his bride. They arrived at Havre. Passports are now *de rigueur*, so at the terminal station they were asked to produce them. "I came without one; I am the Prince de Polignac"—"I make no doubt of it, Monsieur; but the frequent escape of Communists to England latterly has brought us into much blame it will be necessary to give us some proof of your identity." The simplest thing in the world but for the delay. Pray, telegraph to my father-in-law." The wires were set to work, and M. de Bagneux being fortunately, or unfortunately, at home, a reply came in less than half-an-hour—"An impostor; my son-in-law is at Dieppe." The chief of the gendarmerie gave a canning wink, thinking he had made a good haul. It was only next day the truth was made apparent to the suspicious man in office. Meanwhile the happy pair passed their bridal night in the lock-up, seated before a dull fire on a couple of crazy chairs. It is enough to to show you what confusion in all things there is in France. If then we leave this France for a while and pass into Germany, we find the Emperor William preparing to make a visit to Strasbourg. He is a bold man to enter his new city of the Rhine so soon. The citizens are almost unanimously ultra-French in sentiment, though in language and race most evident sons of the Fatherland. In certain days the Strasbergers in multitudes deck themselves with little ribbon cockles of the French tricolor. The German Governor is furious, but his police have hitherto failed to discover by what signal or *mot d'ordre* this rising of the badge takes place at the most uncertain days and hours, and still with such unanimity that probably 30,000 men, women and children hoist the decoration at the same moment. A few days ago a Prussian Colonel in the garrison noticed the periodical demonstration, and immediately tied a beautiful tricolor bow to the tail of his large dog which he permitted to run through the streets. Ridicule kills in France, and Strasbourg was French but yesterday. Therefore for a few minutes the citizens felt the Prussians had turned the laugh against them. But quietly they resolved to fling it back. A demonstration was made in favour of the poor unconscious dog, and crowds gathered round him in the streets shouting "*Vive le chien*," and fresh cuts of meat were thrown to him from drawing room windows and shop doors. The excitement was so great that the Colonel had at last to send out a picket to bring home the popular animal and innocent cause of what was very nearly a serious *emeute*. As the King passes westward, Prince Bismarck moves up for a few days to Berlin from his country seat in Pomerania. They tell a story about a recent departure of the great Chancellor from Varzin. A travelling carriage was at the door, and the Count de Luxbourg (said to be betrothed to the Prince's only daughter) asked the minister's eldest son, who was strolling with him on the avenue, how long he thought his father would be absent. "I can tell you," replied young Bismarck, "to the day," and he moved up to the carriage and passed his hand through the straw of a small package in the boot—"he will be absent exactly four days." "How do you know?"—"There are six bottles of the same old brandy in it." I do not think this can have reference to the Prince on any late occasion; for a friend, who has recently come from Berlin, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the illustrious statesman, assures me that no one can lead a life of greater moderation than he does. And I think I have recently seen some particulars of the mode of life at Varzin published by an English lady which bears out this statement. The fact is that Prince Bismarck's popular dissipations are between whiles and rarely last long. In general his favorite summer drink is Bavarian beer. I can supply a few additional facts as to his ordinary life in his Pomeranian Castle—that is, Varzin is called a chateau, but is in reality a rather insignificant country house. The grounds, however, in all their wildness and forest grandeur are something not to be despised. Ash-coloured herons or their ancestors have for centuries made their nestling place in the park; there is not in Germany a hunting-ground better stocked in wild pig. Generally, when the Chancellor has a few weeks' leisure, he brings his sons and they are at home, and his only daughter to Varzin, and buries himself in its seclusion, refusing to look at the hundreds of letters daily sent him, unless by a preconcerted sign in the address the Secretary knows from his daughter's hand-writing, and then he presses open her breakfast to the great man. The breakfast for a continental breakfast, is an early one, and if any business is to be done, it is then despatched. They scroll out in the old-fashioned garden on the grassy avenues of the wood, or linger by the great close hedge which surrounds the formal pond. The Prince then mounts on horseback, and they see him plunge into one of the broad paths leading into the bosom of the gloomy forest. He loves the chase, and is often absent for two or three days together. He hates to have people call on him in his retirement, and his own visits are only to the clergyman or the schoolmaster of the parish. Though a Christian man, the Prince has no very regular habits of attending church. He worships perhaps in the grand cathedral aisles of nature formed by the secular beeches which close in above the straight grassy avenues of the forest. At his morning meal, and subsequently if he is in the way and feels athirst, the Chancellor, as I said, drinks beer, coming iced from the cellar. At the evening repast he is mostly very moderate in his potations—a little claret and a glass or two of grog with his pipe. The spirit he uses is distilled from potatoes in great quantities on the estate. You see, we hear everything and we write about everything here in Paris. M. de Villemessant is now publishing in his newspaper an interesting series of papers from his work entitled *Memoires d'un Journaliste*. He has now under review poor Auguste Villemot, the late well-known chronicler. Villemot was probably the best story-teller in Paris, and I was often indebted to him for many a good anecdote which I attempted to retail to the *Pioneer*, but half the fun of which of course exhaled on being rendered into a rougher tongue. His stories were never invented. There was a groundwork of truth in every one of them, but though Villemot did not exactly catch his hare himself, he always dressed it well. This I was soon aware of, for he never told the same tale twice precisely in the same way. M. de Villemessant recalls a few of his friend's little stories. He was once Secretary to the Porte Saint Martin theatre, and suffered much from the cons and demands for free passes which Parisian modesty continually demanded under the most whimsical excuses. He was resolved to give no more except to members of the Press, and firmly refused all comers. "But one day, while I shall never forget," said Villemot, "being that of the first representa ion of *Mathilde*, the door of my office opened suddenly, and a tall, thin man of a military aspect, with a great scar mark on his forehead, and the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole, planted himself before me with folded arms. A good deal moved—I confess it—by the severity of his gaze, I politely requested him to explain to me the nature of his visit. 'I hear,' said he, in a basque tone, 'that you say you will give no more *billets d'entrée*. I am General; I have thirty years' service, six wounds, seventeen campaigns, and I do not see how I can be refused an orchestral stall when I know that your *amant sceles* are engaged to irregular folks of all kinds.' I made a movement. The General frowned on me and handed me his card. I jumped up, seized a pen, and rapidly wrote on it, '*Bon pour un coeillent fauteuil*.' The General seized my hand, saying, 'You are a worthy fellow,' and without casting a contemptuous glance on the public of my ante chamber." You should have heard this story told by Villemot. There is another of which a gentleman, subsequently holding a high head in journalism, and a confidential post under the Emperor at Napoleon, is the hero. When a young man, the journalist was sent to Rome to record some passing event as a Special Correspondent. He had scarcely reached the Eternal city when he fell into the arms of an old friend, who at once took him and introduced him to a certain charming Italian princess. She was that night giving a great ball at her palace. She could only give him a single word and an invitation. Delighted at so quickly getting amongst the best Roman society, he was not a little depressed at being asked by his friend if he had the undergarment—tight-fitting black pantaloons—worn in dress in Italy. He had only the ordinary evening dress of an English or French gentleman. But though thus pressed, he found a tailor who for a consideration transformed his French garment into the conventional Italian shape. At ten at night it was brought to his hotel, and rapidly arraying himself, our young Frenchman went to the ball. He was introduced to pleasant partners. The music was delightful. In the second waltz, however, he felt as if seventeen thousand demons were tearing the calves of his legs. In all modesty be it said that the Roman tailor had left multitudinous living things in the inner seams, and without taking time to crush them turned the pantaloons right side out. The unhappy Frenchman could stand it no longer. He formed a plan, and when the next fast dance commenced, stole out on the balcony through one of the curtained windows, and moving to the end suddenly whipped off the unmentionables, turned them inside out, and began to beat them against the marble balustrade. Unfortunately in his haste and confusion he displayed too much energy. The garment of torture escaped his hand and went flying into the street. Two young *pifferari* thought it a gift thrown them from an upper window, seized it, and heedless of the Frenchman's violent pantomime—he was afraid to speak—made off with the luckless article of clothing. What was to be done? The situation was frightful. Even the dance was now over, and cavaliers were beginning to lead their partners out into the fresh air of the balcony. He looked up; it was over it; the sky could not be reached. He looked down; nothing could save him if he jumped from such a height. How on earth was he to enter at the window and cross that room full of elegantly-dressed people to the door at the other side? And yet it must be done. One agile Frenchman came to one of the windows, stepped down to an almost sitting position, pulled his inner garment over his knees, and amid little screams from the ladies, and shouts of laughter from the men, went hopping like a frog across the room. He almost flew down the stairs and served himself from the astounded servants by a rush through the hall. It is needless to say he left Rome the next morning, and has never since been seen in the Eternal city.—*Pioneer.*

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Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
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Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
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Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
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